I von the Hensto 1 TWILIGHT - VISIONS. BY PETITE.

Twilight shades are deepening round me; Musing-wrapt in thought-alone-Dreamily I watch the moonbeams, Hear the gentle dove's low moan.

Fancy throws her mantle o'er me; Weird like forms and visions bright Take the place of dusky shadows-Change the gloom to matchless white

Fairy scenes and realms of beauty Rise before me. Limpid streams, Bearing silvery waters onward. Catch the sunlight's golden beams.

Soul-like music lingers sweetly 'Mid the fair enchanted bowers. Oders sweet are wafted near me-Fragrance breathing from the flowers.

Fleecy cloudlets float above me; Whispering breezes kiss my brow. Rising-now my footsteps wander, Scarcely heeding where or how.

Lo! What forms advance to meet me From you myrtle-shaded glen? Friends-long absent-fondly cherished, Clasp me in their arms again.

Loved ones from the bright home-circle-Friendship's treasures—these are near. Those, too, who in death have slumbered Greet me gladly; all are here.

Hark! Methinks I heard a whisper; Magic seemed there, in that tone; "Break the spell; dissolve the vision"-Darkness comes-I am alone.

MY FATHER.

BY HENRY R. JACKSON, OF GEORGIA.

As die the embers on the hearth, And o'er the floor the shadows fall. And creeps the chirping cricket forth, And ticks the death watch on the wall, I see a form in yonder chair That grows beneath the waning light-There we the wan sad features—there The pallid brow and locks of white.

My father! when they laid thee down, And heaped the clay upon thy breast And left thee sleeping all alone Upon the narrow couch of rest, I know not why I could not weep-The soothing drops refused to roll, And oh! that grief is wild and deep Which settles tearless on the so

But when I saw thy vacant chair, Thy idle hat upon the wall, hy books—the penciled passage where Thine eye had rested last of all; The tree beneath whose friendly shade Thy trombling feet had wandered forth The very prints those feet had made When last they feebly trod the earth.

And thought while countless ages fled The vacant seat would vacant stand; Unworn thy hat-thy book unread, Effacea thy footsteps from the sand, And widowed in this cheerless world The heart that gave its life to thee-Torn like the vine whose tendrils curled More closely round the falling tree.

Then, father! for her sake and thee, Gushed madly forth the scalding tears; And oft, and long, and bitterly
Those tears have gusned in later years; For as the world grows cold around, And things take on their real hue, 'Tis said to learn that love is found

Night winds are mournfully sweeping, Whispering oak branches wave, Forms of the true and the brave Silence reigns breathless around you All your stern conflicts are o'er! Deep is the sleep that has bound you, Trumpet shall 'rouse you no mere.

Sweet and screne be your slumber, Hearts for whose freedom you bled, Millions, whom no man can number, Tears of sad gratitude shed. Nover shall morn, brightly breaking, Enter your chamber of gloom,
'Till the last trumpet awaking,
Sounds through the depths of the tomb

[From the Anglo American Times, May 24th.] Emigration to Brazil - Discouraging Letter from Prof. Agassiz. AT SEA, 27th March, 1866,

OFF THE ISLAND OF GAIVOTAS. MY DEAR FRIEND .- At last I find a moment to answer your inquiries regarding foreign emigration to Brazil. Before entering upon such details as I deem necessary for the clear explanation of my views on the subject, allow me to make some reflections upen emigration in general and point out certain distinctions, essential, as it seems to me, to a just appreciation of the ques-tion. In this day emigration is not what it was twenty years ago. Then the emigrant was generally a political refugee, flying, him and his, from a more or less oppressive civil persecution, What he sought was a safe asylum and protection. His country was still the land where he was born. Today, emigration is more voluntary and more deliberate. The emigrant generally leaves his home in order to ameliorate his let and te associate himself with the destinies of a new world. What he seeks is a new country offering him advantages superior to these he has hitherto known. To look upon the emigrant as mercenary is generally to do him an injustice. It is because in the United States the value of the individual man is fully recognized, the tide of emigration has poured toward her shores. With this order of things, a country which establishes distinctions unfavorable to the new comer may hope in vain toattract a numer ous emigration; in my judgment Brazil would deceive herself as to the future if she indulges the hope of speedy progress in an netive and intelligent emigration, without having previously abolished restrictions which weigh heavily upon the stranger wh comes to establish himself upon her soil that which the emigrant socks is that which is least easily conceded; absolute equality with the inhabitants of older date, and even with the descendents of the oldest races.

I would add further that I have observed

in Brazil certain administrative customs, principally touching the acquisition of real estate and the intervention of authority in the affairs of individuals, which until they are fundamentally modified must remain an cale. I allude especially to the delays and prmalities attending the entrance into posession, or practical occupation of land, and on of the ground between to-day and to- ment; these outrages will only pan- tives.

ett eigt gleigetiget mit transport in it stempt stationer gela avers over som et av une externit over morrow, for he tarely has the means of der to blood-thirsty appetites, but Probable Release of Mr. Davis in October, of your farthers? ["Yes, yes."] Will you related wisdom should will not deceive the world. upon any territory not yet occupied, guar anteeing to him a right to any improve meuts he may make even upon soil which does not yet belong to him Another great difficulty arises from the arbitrary manner in which subordinate officers interfere in the affairs of individuals. I do not know how far the Brazilian, born in the country, feels the necessity of the support and counsels direct or indirect, of th lie administration in his prevate affairs; but I domknow positively that in our days the emigrant fears nothing so much as all which may be considered tutelage; still more when this tutelage takes occasionally the form of petty, tyranny. He general leaves his own country to escape from this very thing, and will certainly not choose as the land of his adoption one where it would pursue him even into his private transactions. The opening of the Amazon, will no doubt bring to the borders a number of industrious and enterprising men, but a great emigration, such as rapidly augments a population, will never gather there as long as the order of things exists which I have observed in the Provinces of Para and Amazonas. And yet I have pleasure in repeating that, whatever may be said to the contrary even in Brazil, I know no country in the world richer, more attractive, more ferbile, more salubrious, more fit to be the focus of a numerous population, than the magnificent valley of the Amazon.

The Rads at Philadelphia.

One cannot read the detailed reports of he Radical disunion convention, lately in ession at Philadelphia, without mingled cellings of amazement. horror, shame, grief and amusement. Are these follows crazy, or are they more knaves than fools? is the instinctive query of every one.
From the proceedings of Thursday the following gems are reset:

A BLASPHEMOUS SCENE. The Convention met at half-past ten, and the Rev. Dr. Newman, of New Orleans, yes-terday elected Chaplin, opened the proceedings in preyer. After invoking the Divine co-operation for the removal of all prejudices growing out of race or color, the rend gentleman dwell a little on the subject

pray, from partisan influences. Save us, we pray from, outside pressure. This was a gentle hint to Providence to call off the logs of Conservation was are trying to bark the Radical Southerners out of their Lord's attention to the President in this wise; "Hear us, we beseech thee, for our Deliver us from the rais of nation at large. bad men-[Cries of Amen] -and especially from him who, through saturic agencies. has been raised to authority over us-[yelis of Amen |-and who, abusing that authority is endeavoring not only to take the life of the republic, but our personal liberty.

[Shouts of "Amen,"] Great God, interfere. [Amens till it seemed as if the roof would all.] Oh, make bare thine arm, and save us from his ruinous policy [amons, and cries of "Ye", Lord"], from the bad counsels of the bad men who surround him lelegate, in an audible voice," "Yes Seward and Weed, and all them hounds." We beseach Thee to discover to the American people the base hypocrisy of that party that sustains him. ["Amen," louder than ever, including one from Ben. Wade, who was on the platform.] Oh, send a spirit from Thy throne to arouse the clergy, the men who are thy representatives, who are o declare the eternal principles of religion and political justice, that they, in turn, may arouse their flocks to the danger which threatens them. Save them, oh Lord, from the ravenous wolves that would devour

them. So pour out Thy spirit that the wo-men and children in the land shall be aroused to a sense of duty, to a sense of sympathy, in this grand struggle. [Amen.] Now, hear us, and answer us. Preserve Thy servants before thee; have in Thy kind care Alone, above the stars with you! ane grant that all deliberations we may be guided to right conclusions, and to such THE SOLDIER'S GRAVE. conclusions as shall overthrow the policy of our enemies; such conclusions as shall advance religion and civilization; such con-

> Amen." Having said this, Dr. Newman took his seat, and a disposition to applaud was manifest throughout the audience.

s as shall redound to Thy

Major Gec. The formal announcement of the acjuittal of Major Gee, of the charges referred against him for cruelty to risoners while in command of the ate Salisbury prison, has been made. The Military Commission tooks occasion in their findings to refer to the old subject of cruelty to Federal prisoners, and connecting therewith strong centure of the Confederate governgovernment should cease giving charactor to statements that have the tenand accusations. The Court-martial will attempt in vain to pervert history in regard to this matter. 'I'he peothan a desire that the large number of prisoners in our hands should remain to eat of our scanty supply of animate the conservative Union party provisions, hoping thereby to starve to meet the radical armed ruffians of

us into submission. Nor can this Commission, nor the to provide, and the terrible necessi- Gov. Fletcher, and Blow and Drake, of every eight in their hands while but delay. Get arms, got powder, get one Federal prisoner died out of every percussion caps, choose your officers, and twelve in ours, according to their own be ready. And then dithe radicals want reports. Nor Senates, nor Courts, war, they can have it ." are fundamentally modified must remain an oivil or military, nor Pulpits, nor History are fundamentally modified must remain an oivil or military, nor Pulpits, nor History are its pretty plain in k; but it seems to be needed, as the radical Governor, it

It is time that these things should oe at an end. The South has done her part to secure the permanent reconciliation between the sections, at the cost of much feeling and some humiliation, and if corresponding good faith is displayed upon the part of the North, the wounds will yet be healed and many of the scars removed, but it cannot be done by officers of the Government heaping reflections upon us, at the cost of truth, or hiding the terrible faults of their own people by consuring ours .- Wilmington Journal.

The Cotton Tax. We called the attention of our readers few weeks ago to the operation of this tax; and upon the onerous system de vised for carrying the law into effect. Not a bale of cotton can be moved from the plantation where it is grown until it is weighed and marked, and bonds giver. for the due payment of the tax. This order, we learn to our regret, has already gone into effect. The Government not having made the necessary errangements as yet-not having appointed its officers, etc., the law is in operation, but there are no officers to carry out its provisions, and dire are the consequences of this anomalous state of

They are already felt in cotton and bank circles here. Our factors are under acceptance for planters to a large aggregate amount, i. e., money loaned to enable the planters to raise this crop Much of this paper is falling due in September and October. It is quite out of the question to hope for any extensive | compliance with the requirements of the act within that time, and as a consequence the cotton, which was expected to furnish the means for meeting this paper, is virtually locked up on the dantation where is has been grown.

Of course, our small bulk capital i as good as gone for present oses. No one need expect a discount on any terms, for treason, and had used suc, influence for the reason that the banks can have convictions. Then Mr. Newman called the no money until cotton arrives freely. This is a serious matter. It is not the well to-do people who will suffer Many a working man will get out of employ

off from their sources of money supply We are informed that Mr. Sawyer fally alive to the exigency, and that if the matter were under his control, some measure of relief would be devised entirely in harmony with the true interests of the Government. But Mr Sawyer can do nothing effectual by himself It is a proper matter for the consideration of the Chamber of Commerce; for it is a question of commercial importance, afecting, as it does, New York, and, in fact, the exchange of the whole country.

We ask that all classes of our country should realize this most embarrassing situation of affairs, and that steps be at once taken looking to some effectua remedy for the evil that is upon us. Cotton is gold, and the more of it that goes abroad the more of coin will flow nto our public (and into our private) treasury.

But we need say no more. We beieve all our readers understand the subject, and will at once comprehend its mportance. - Charleston News.

Missouri - Plain Talk.

From all indications, it would appear hat Missouri will become the theatre to the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, we will ascribe everlasting praise, - world without proaching election, which takes place on the 10th of November. It is settled, beyond doubt, that the President has said that the rights of all citizens will be protected, and although the nature of the orders to Gen. Hancock is, of course. unknown, the Missouri Republican ex presses the most confident belief that the national troops, if necessary, will be employed to suppress any disorder and protect the people in the exercise of their right of suffrage.

In the meantime, and in the following most unmistakable language, it exhorts the conservatives to prepare for the

worst. It'says:

"But while conservatives may rest ment. It seems to us that truth and patient and hopeful on this score, endecency demand that officers of the couraged by the absolute certainty that couraged by the absolute certainty that the President of the United States will grant to them the fullest extent needed, dency to do injustice to the people of the irresistable aid of the General Govthis section by such ex parte assertions, ernment in maintaining their rights, let them bear in mind our words of warning given yesterday, There is a grand conspiracy on the part of the radical le of the whole civilized world know faction, backed up by force, to deprive full well that the Federal government the majority of the citizens of Missouri was solely responsible for the refusal of the most sacred rights a freeman can to exchange prisoners during the time enjoy. Prepare instantly to meet force these censures refer to, and, and no with force. Let there be no bullying better reason has ever been assigned nor bragging. The emergency is too Missouri in just such style as they themselves shall choose. If with arms, either execution of the unfortunate Wirz by individually or, in companies, then meet another, refute the official figures that them by arms. Fletcher's armed mobs out of the 200,000 Confederate prismust be met by companies of armed cities an endorsement—i worm, carnest, closences North, 26,436 died, while of the zens, who will rid the community of their presence. They have no right to died. The horrors of Andersonville exist an hour in Missouri and her are 260,000 Federal South, only 22,576 their presence. They have no right to died. The horrors of Andersonville exist an hour in Missouri, and may as may illustrated in Northern Pictorials lawfully be pursued and hunted down for political effect, and the sufferings as gangs of bushwhackers. Be ready of Salisbury depicted by their pomys to meet such banditti, whenever they a-liners for pay, the fact is neverthe-less, that with all the supplies that a large surplus population, open ports and in numbers sufficient to defend all and a plethoric treasury enables them the rights that belong to us. Since ties under which we were struggling, menace us with 'organizations,' let still one Confederate prisoner died out us have but against without any

terrible truth. Wirz may expire upon is holdly stated, is arming bands of men the felon's gallows; Gee may return of his own political stipe. We hope cession, or practical occupation of hand, and high in the eyes of the stranger are tantacount to his complete exclusion. The complete exclusion. The complete exclusion is a manigrant ought to be able to take posses.

The New York Herald's Washington correspondent, under date of the 13th,

In a previous dispatch I stated that there was good reason to believe that in a few days Jefferson Davis would be relaesed on parole or bail. I received my information from a high official, who possessed excellent facilities for learning the President's views and intentions of such subjects. The announcement crea-I ted quite a flutter among the politicians, and several very influential ones, favora ble to the President's restoration policy ventured to call on him to ascertain the announcement was well founded They urged the President to defer any action in the matter until after the fal elections, reminding him that he was al ready accused of sympathizing with reb. els and abusing the pardoning power, and assuring-him that the release of the head rebel at this time would be hand led by the Radicals in the present campaign with powerful effect, and greatly impair the chances of the partty now laboring to elect to uffice men who would support his (the President's) poli-

cy. This, I have on undoubted authority. The President replied, that many distinguished and loyal gentlemen from both the North and the South had ap pealed to him for the release of Mr. Davis, and presented several considerations, which made a favorable impression on his mind, why Davis should not be held longer in confinement, and that he had said to them that if, from any fault of the court for proper officers of the government, Davis should not be brought to trial in October, he should not, from reasons then known to him, deem is his daty to hold the prisoner for another term; but that in 'giving the friends of Mr. Davis this assujance he had not anticipated, the action of court, and had not amounted take

and ambority as he possessed to have the trial take place at an early day; but that if there should be further delay in bringing on the trial he believed that neither the interests of the country nor ment if those for whom he works are cut his duty themanded that he keep the prisoner longer in custody. He also stated that he was unable to perceive that the release of Davis on parole or bail would furnish the Radicals with a powerful weapon, but that he believed the masses, if there should be further unnecessary delay in bringing him to trial, would approve of his being condi tionally released.

It is well understood in the best informed official circles that Davis will nobbe tried at the October term, so that his release may be looked for soon after, but not until after that time.

On dit that Mr. Reed, one of Davis counsel, had been anthorized by the Attorney General to say to his client, that the Government would direct his immediate release on condition of his leaving the country never to return, and that Davis indignantly rejected the offer.

· General Grant.

The following is an extract from a powerful and eloquent speech by flen. Hillyer, at a meeting of soldiers and sailors in New

York, a few days since : Thank God, the nation is safe so loug as the army and navy stand by the President of the United States in his efforts to restore the Union, and hold themselves prepared to defend the rights of the States and the people against the usurpation of any Congress not organized in accordance, with the policy of the Constitution of our fathers. [Cheers A voice-"What of Grant?" followed wit

Gen. Fillyar. A gentleman asks me what of Grant? What feeble human voice would be heard in his praises amid the rattle of musketry and the roar of artillery with which his name has been thundered down by history from almost a hundred victoriou battle fields? [Enthusiastic cheers for Gen. Grant. There is a daily beauty in his life, there is a grandeur of character, coupled with an honest and modest simplicity of manner, which has given him place in the nation's heart that no man ever held before

[Voices—"That's so," and applause]—
until the partial eyes of his countrymen say, Around him hangs such a perpetual spell,

What'er he does, none clse did e'er so well. What could such a soldier be other than the embodiment of magnanimity? How could such a man feel aught but Christian charity? How could such a citizen be loyal to less than the whole country? [Applause. I tell you, soldiers, that General Grant your late Commander in-Chief, stands by forts to restore the Union. Renewed applause. I speak from a record which all may see and read. Thesame spirit which Grant manifested at the surrender of Lee has characterized every act of Johnson in his treatment of the subjugated South. When General Grant, in his final report expressed the wish that you might live in perpetual peace and harmony with that enemy whose manhood, however mistaken the cause, had drawn forth such heroulen deeds of valor, he meant what he said, "[A voice. "That's so."]
One of the first, if not the very first ap-

plications made by a prominent routhern man to the President of the United States, was made by General Robert E. Lee, late Commander in Chief of the Confederate forces, and on the back of that application Commanding the Applies of the United States," [Cheers]. When the President had prepared his first letter to the Prays General Grant for his opinion and criticism, and General Grant endorsed every word and syllable of that issuer. That latter was the key-wate to the subsequent, policy of the

President
In the difficulty, between Congress and
the President upon the veto of the Freedmen's Bureau Bill, Gen Grant stood by the
President. Congress adjourned, and the representatives of the people assembled at Philadelphia and sent a committee to congnatulate the President on their endorsement of his policy, and while that committee were in the performance of their mission, Geu Grant stood at the right hand of the President. Soldiers and sailors of New York, survivers of the war, I submit to you to hight, will you stand by the President of the United States? Loud responses—"Yes, "we will." I Will you stand by the Admiral of the Navy? [Voolferous ories of "we will."] Will you stand by the Constitution is wondrous rounds, and was the first decomposed with his pan Xork, survivers of the war, I submit to you to his noble form when he fell. Thus has, perhaps, the last "rebel" in good to be kept; by little grey come back to his home, save the leaked out, until the come to exculpate the will." I will you stand by the Constitution is brounded with his pan Xork, survivers of the war, I submit to you to his noble form when he fell. Thus has, perhaps, the last "rebel" in leaked out, until the come to exculpate the will." I will you stand by the Constitution is wondrous rounds, and was the first decomposition.

through the rebaptism of blood only to come out regenerated and glorified? ["Yes." Will you stand by the flag, with its thirty-six stars of equal magnitude and brilliancy, with plenty of room for more, but not a single star to spare? [Loud cheers.]

Jackson and Loc.

The Richmond correspondent of the New York Times visited Lexington on the occasion of the reinauguration of the statute of Washington. Whilst there he wrote a letter to that paper, from which we take the fol-

owing extract : Putting the greater before the less, brings he dead Jackson before the living Lee. the cemetary where the greater, lies is he edge of the struggling town opposite the College and Institute; it is small, very mall, not more than a dozen acres, I should udge, and of common type of country hurch-yards the world over. In its exact centre is a small lot about twenty feet quare, surrounded by que of those hideous i on fences that the purer taste of the pres-ent is so rapidly driving from our cities of the dead. There is of course a gate in this palisade of iron. The gate bears a place and on it, in simple Roman characters, the ingle word "Jackson," Within this enclo sure, with the great everlasting mountains looking down upon him from the dim dis ance on every side sleeps the hero whom this people style the great Stonewall. An asce io luste has occu shown in the surround ings of this sepulchre. A plain marble slab, three feet in hight, slightly curved as the top, and bearing nothing more than the words, "General Thomas J. Jackson," and an upright footstone of a foot and a half i height, with nothing more in the way of le gend than T. J. J .- these are all words or monuments there are about the grave of Jackson. But there are other visi ble signs, and more significant. Yesterday morning was the holy Sabbath, but the green turf was covered with the rarest flow green turf was opvered with the rarest flow-ers. At the head of the grave was an ela-borate wreath, and almost every meh from stone to fistone bore flowery tribute to the sheeper beneath. Nearly all these flowers' wereas fresh as if pulied from the stalk but anhour before, and the villagers bear witness that they are renewed every day.

Thus steep 8 Jackson, where he lived and was lived a long, and the kindly hearts the contrary deck his grave are mourning the halva rous, gentleman, the kindle duristian and toying a ignbor and friend rather than for a dear hero and the cause or which aro died. This is their own ex-I lanation.

WM. LOWNDES OF SOUTH CAROLI NA .- The late Marquis of Lansdown remarked on a certain occasion to the celebrated Mr. Roscoe, that he "had just met the tallest, the best bred, and the best informed man he had ever known.'

"Then," said Mr Roscoe, "you must have met Mr. Lowndes, of South Corolina, for I know no other peron who answers the descirption.

Mr. Clay, on being asked by Col. John Lee, of Maryland, who, of all the public men with whom he had associated, was in his opinion, the greatest, replied, that it was very difficult to decide among so many distinguished men with whom he had been intimately connected ; but, said he, "I think the wisest man I ever knew was Mr. Lowndes of South Carolina. When we consider that the older citi-

zens of Washington were familiar in their youth, with such noble characters as Lowndes, Madison, Chief Justice Marshall, Rufus King, Bushrod Washington, Clay, Webster, Watkins, Wil liam Pinkney Wirt, Story, Trimble, Watking, Leigh, and John McPherson Berrien, is it strange, as some of the Radicals appear to regard it, that they do not conceive a violent affection for Thaddeus Stevens, Ben. Wade, Zachariah Chandler, Henry Wilson, William Kelley, J. W. Nye, and other functionaries of the destructive party? As well might we expect those who drink in their youth from the "pure well of English undefiled," to rejoice in their old age in draughts from the pestilential ountains which are fed by the literary adventures of Grub street.

A RETURNED CONFEDERATE. -The latest and perhaps the last to come, returned Confederate was in the city Saturday, direct from the late enem'ys prisons.

His experience since the surrender has been both eventful and tragic. Soon after the termination of the war he was with the other prisoners of Johnson's Island, liberated, but not furnished with transportation. Being without money, ne was at a loss how to get to his home which is in Augusta county in this State, nine miles from Staunton. He, however: made his way into Indiana, afoot, and in passing-through a town of that State, went into a hotel, thinking he might meet with some one who would give im assistance. A number of men were at the bar drinking, among them a Federal officer, who was talking about the war, and among other things, said that he had taken an oath to kill every one of Ashby's men he ever met with Without stopping to weigh the consequences our returned bero spoke up, on the impulse of the moment, and said "he was one of Ashby's men." The officer at once drew a pistol and fired on him three times, each ball taking effect; but not in vital points Our Confederate like a wounded lion, rushed on him, wrenched the weapon from his grasp, and shot him dead with a remaining ball The Confederate was arrested, thrown came to the conclusion he could mann prison, where he suffered long months ago it by slipping out of his pants, of confinement, and it was only recently Accordingly he asked of his companthat he was brought to trial, which re- ion if she could lend him a pair of sufted in his final acquital. He'then pants until he could go home. She started again for home, and reached here thought her pa's, would do, if they Saturday morning by the Tennessee train. He stopped at the Nobvell House, where he was recognized by loosing his suspenders, drew himself good inen who knew him and vouched good inen who knew him and vouched out of his pants as easily as possible, for his respectability. He also had with and the disconsolate couple took nim a copy of the records in the trial, properly authenticated, corroborating ing manner, and looking very much his statements. He was furnished with like our first parents when they dis-

and he was a member of Ashby's com-

mand, while that knightly chieftain rode his wondrous rounds, and was the first

fought so well .- Linchburg News. Maxims to Guide a Young Man. Keep good company or none. . Never be idle. If your hands can-

not be usefully employed, attend to the cultivation of your mind.
Always speak the truth Make few promises. Live up to your engagements. Have no intimate friends.

When you speak to a person look im in the face. Good company and good conversation are the very sinews to virtue.

Never listen to loose or idle conversation.

You had better be poisoned in your lood than in your principles. Your character cannot be essentialy inured except by your own acts. If any one speaks evil of your, let our life be virtuous that none will

believe him. Always speak and act as in the presnce of God.

Drink not intoxicating liquors. Ever live, misfortune excepted, within your income. When you retire to bed, think over

what you have done during the day. Never speak lightly of religion. Make no haste to be rich if you vould prosper. . Small and steady gains give com-

etency with tranquility of mind. Never play at any kind of game. Avoid temptation through fear that ou may not withstand it.

Earn your money before you spend Never run in debt, unless you see a vay to got out again.

Never borrow if you can possibly Be just before generous. Keep yourself innocent if you would

be happy, Save when you are young to spend

Never think that which you give for eligion is time or money misspent.

Always go to meeting when you can. Read some portion of the Bible

every day.
Often think of death and your accountability to God. Read over the above maxims once a week, Saturday night.—Gazette and Courier.

THE DANGERS OF PITCH.

SAD PLIGHT FOR LOVERS. Night before last, as the moon rose over the hill and tree-tops, gilding the spires of our beautiful city with her silver rays, there might have been seen upon the roof of an Egyptian cottage, which is flat and covered with pure white gravel and pitch,. a couple of lovers, seated, enjoying the beauty of the scene, and

"Though few the hours, the happy moments So warm with heart, so rich with love they

That their full souls forgot the will to And rested there, as in a dream at home."

The sun during the day had been very warm, and thus they met to spend the fleeting hours of twilight, to be his own hand-writing, in a letter enjoying the pleasant breeze that floated up from the magnolia garden beneath, and interchanging those soullongings and the warm affections for each other. Near each other the lovers sat; with one arm he encircled the waist of the beautiful creature at his side.

"Her little hand lay gently, confidingly in and all passed quietly and levingly until the bell tolled the midnighthour. None but the leving and beloved, hould be awake at this sweet hour."

The tolling of the bell reminded them that Tired 'niture's sweet restorer, balmy

was requisite for lovers as well as others. Still scated near each other, the plighted vows were again and again exchanged, and sealed with kisses

like "Linked sweetness long drawn out." At length, after many vain attempts to sever these pleasant pleasures, the transported lovers found that they were bound to each other by more sticking bonds than lovers vows. The hot sun had melted the pitch, and after sitting so long, and the night air having cooled the resinous matter, they found they were both "stuck fast." The young gentleman first attempted to disengage himself, but found like Aunt Jemima's plaster, "the more you try to pull it off, the tighter it sticks the faster." The young lady then attempted to get up, which she did minus the skirt of her dress, and all ber under clothes, as far as the "tilters." In this plight she attempted to relieve her disconsolate partner, but it was of no use, he wouldn't come. After some parley, were not too long. With this information he slipped off his boots, and thomselves down stairs in a very blushassistance and started for his home Sun- covered that they were human. The day morning. His name is Simpson, lady procured, as quietly as possible, a pair of her father's pants, which were run into pretty quick, and the Adonis which works upon an entirely new and decamped with his pants rolled up economical plan. It has no tender, to reach his noble form when he fell. about six inches. The joke was too and is arranged to carry its own wood Thus has, perhaps; the last "rebel" in good to be kept ; by little and little it and water, without materially increasgrey come back to his home, save the leaked out, until the truth had to ing its size. These engines have been long, long list of those who sleep in the come to exculpate the happy inno- found very serviceable in shifting and

FRENCH WATERING PLACE BELLES .- A never again to the homes for which they correspondent of the New York Times, thus describes a belle of the French watering places; who 'belonged to the best society. She wore a short petticoat, over which was looped a skirt of still briefer dimensions. On her feet were long boots, ornamented with tassels. To enumerate the drops of glass and metal which covered the young lady's dress would be quite impossible. Her corsage was fastened by a sash, and the Her corsage was tastened by a sash, and the spectator involuntarily glanced to the left side, expecting to see a sword daugling there. Two inordinately long ribben streamers resembling a pair of reins, were fastened at the back of her neck, one floated behind her to the ground. One of the most Keep your own secrets if you have curious features of this lady's "harness" was her headdress. It consisted of an infamous scaffolding of reddish-brown hair, orimped, curled, rumpled, and falling in calculated disorder upon her neck and shoulders, the whole surmounted by a small gauze and wire platter, gavnished with Good character is above all things festoons of large glass beads, and covered with a tuft of artificial leaves and flowers. The platter was fastened to its place by two huge pieces of ribbons, not much less than a foot wide. The visage set off by these accessories was itself a work of art. thick layer of paint was plastered over the face, and rendered adhesive by some greasy substance. At particular points were pen-ciled bluish lines, to imitate vains. The eyes were surrounded by a black circle of India ink, the cheeks were delicately red-dened with carmine, and the lips smeared with rose-colored pomatum. Of course it would not do to exhibit this picture in the open day. Like other paintings, it is seen to best advantage at a distance—though it would be venturing too far to affirm that even distance could, in this case, "lend enchantment to "the view." To prevent accidents, the lady wore a veil, just thick enough to dissimulate any little imperfections in the decoration of her visage, and, thus protected, appeared in public, accompanied by a bevy of others of her sex, got-ten up in the same "fashonable" style of art How do you like the picture, oh! feminine imitators of French modes?

> DISGRACEFUL SCENE -We cannot fittingly characterize the indignity and easily that were offered to the President of the United States at Indianapolis. It was not only dis-graceful to the persons who proved themselves so lost to respect and decency, but it was disgraceful to the city which permitted the outrage, and to the political party to which the Indianapolis mob belong. It is lamentable indeed if our country has ap-proached so near to the point of anarchy that its chief magistrate—the successor of Washington, Jackson, Lincoln and the rest -cannot pass peaceably through it. No wonder that, when passion and political hatred run so high, the few remaining old statesmen of the Jacksonian era should come forth from political retiracy to use their efforts in stemming the tide of radicalism. It is not a long step from such scenes as were enacted at Indianapolis to the scene so eloquently potrayed by Webster, in which was depicted "a land rent with civil fends, or drenched, it may be, in fraternal There is danger shead when we see such signs as those alluded to, and the fact should not be disguised. It is the duty of every temperate citizen to use his influ-ence in keeping down the spirit of turbulence which is now so prevalent, and also to aid in restoring the Union to its normal state of peace and harmony .- New York Sun.

uany recollections come clustering around us at the name or Yorktownsome sad, some serious, and some curious. A few of the last class may interest our readers. The 5th Louisiana Infantry, (Col. Hunt, commanding,) landed at Yorktown in the midst of a cool rain storm of unusual violence. A captain of the regiment, with some other officers, sought refuge in a recently deserted house. His attention, was attracted to what seemed

A SINGULAR REMINISENCE.-HOW

own signature to it, a native of an adjoining county, (Gloucester, we think,) who had served at the seige of Yorktown. If we remember rightly, the grandfather held the same rank in the ebel army that his grandson held in the new. The finding of the letter, with all the attendant circumstances, is certainly one of those incidents stranger than fiction itself .- Gen. D. A Row Among orne Churces .- Brother

Secoher's one hundred pounder has kicked up a tremendous row among the churches. ow; but this irreverent ranter will get the worst of the discussion, as poor Greely did the other day. There is a fire in Brother Beecher's rear, however, not so easy to silence. The parson employed to occupy Beecher's pulpit during his vacation has been preaching against him ever since his famous letter, and there will probably be a split in Plymouth church and in all the other churches except the Roman Catholic, which never bothers itself with politics. If Brother Beecher gets into trouble we wil have collections taken up for him in the Catholic churches to build him a new church on Fifth Avenue, and present him with a lot of ground for a private residence at Fort Washington, where he can imagine himself in the Garden of Eden, barring the serpent and the flaming sword .- N. Y. Herald,

JUSTICE IN WEST VIRGINIA .- The following extract from a letter from Charleston, West Virginia, will show to what extent radicalism is carried in that bogus State :

As things go on in this new State, here is little protection for any South erner. Every man who was in any way connected with the rebellion, is liable to a snit for damages sustained by 'loyal' people during the war. Whether the defendant was in any way implicated in the injuries inflicted or not, or, whether the injuries really were inflicted, is of lit . the consequence. Judgments are inva-riably rendered, and there is no chance of redress. I find one suit for \$6,500 decided against me for trespass in an ad. joining County, into which I had never put a foot, instituted by a man of whom I have never heard. Another suit for \$3, 000 is now pending; and will be decided against me at the next term. I am in this case also utterly ignorant of the party complaining or the trespass char-

The South Carolina Railroad Company has just imported a new engine, moving trains,